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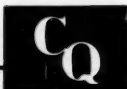
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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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## What's Ahead?

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- Dec. 15 -- PASSPORT SECURITY, Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subc.
- Dec. 15-18 -- RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH, Joint Economic Committee.
- Dec. 16 -- PROBLEMS OF LOOSE AND TIED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES, Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

### Other Events

- Dec. 15 -- National cotton quota referendum.
- Dec. 15-19 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, city editors seminar, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
- Dec. 16 -- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) vs. the Kohler Co. hearings, Sheboygan, Wis.
- Dec. 18 -- TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR REP. BROOKS HAYS (D ARK.), Willard Hotel, Washington.
- Dec. 29 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION AND FOUNDATION RESEARCH, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, symposium on participation of women in science, Willard Hotel, Washington.
- Dec. 29 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL, meeting, Departmental Auditorium, Washington, address by Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton.
- Jan. 5 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, VICE PRESIDENT NIXON AND REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, bipartisan conference on foreign aid and defense matters.
- Jan. 6 -- HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.
- Jan. 6 -- LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION, hearings on 8th Circuit Court of Appeals order ending segregation in Central High School.
- Jan. 7 -- CONGRESS CONVENES.
- Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSN., winter meeting, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.
- Jan. 12-15 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 48th annual convention, Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y.
- Jan. 14-17 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., national convention, Omaha, Neb.
- Jan. 15-22 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, annual convention, Hilton and Palmer House Hotels, Chicago.
- Jan. 18-21 -- NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 29, 30 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA Inc., 20th annual convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 30, 31 -- NEWSPAPER PURCHASING AGENTS GROUP, 2nd annual conference, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Jan. 30-Feb. 1 -- RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN., national council mid-winter assembly, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington.
- Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. AND CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- Feb. 26 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.
- April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.
- April 12-19 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., World Congress of Flight, Las Vegas, Nev.
- April 20-23 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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## BASIC DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS EXAMINED

One of the basic facts of American political life is the division between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party. It has a strong influence on the course of legislation in Congress and on national politics.

In an effort to define the area of disagreement between Northern and Southern Democrats, Congressional Quarterly in 1957 analyzed the roll-call votes on which Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by Northern Democrats. (1957 Almanac p. 813)

This Fact Sheet does the same thing for the 1958 session of Congress. It focuses on four questions:

1. How often did the Democrats split?
2. On what issues did they split?
3. What was the relationship between the Southern Democrats and the Republicans on these issues?
4. How much variance was there within the Southern Democratic camp on these issues?

### Numbers of Splits

The majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats on 84, or 29 percent, of the 1958 session's 293 roll calls. By contrast, Northern and Southern Democrats split on 64, or 31 percent of the 1957 session's 207 roll calls.

For this survey, Congressional Quarterly grouped 13 states as the South -- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other 35 states were grouped as the North.

To determine the number of roll calls on which there were North-South splits in the Democratic party, CQ checked all 1958 roll calls to see when the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. Roll calls on which either Northern or Southern Democrats divided evenly were not counted as "splits."

The results are shown in this table:

	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
Both Chambers	293	84	29%
Senate	200	59	30
House	93	25	27

The roll calls on which the Democrats split, and the breakdown of votes on each, are listed on p. 1518.

### Issues That Divide Democrats

More important than the number of roll calls on which Northern and Southern Democrats differed were the issues that divided them. Although such Southern leaders as Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) know better (see box), many observers assume that the disagreement is confined to the area of civil rights.

The falsity of such a belief is shown by the fact that Northern and Southern Democrats split just about as frequently in 1958, when no civil rights legislation was considered, as in 1957, when the first civil rights bill in almost a century was passed.

### Russell: The Southern Conservative

During debate on the Alaska statehood bill June 30, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) was moved to define the philosophy that binds Southern Democrats together:

"Senators from the so-called Southern states are seldom unanimous on any issue. There was a time when we were unanimously opposed to so-called civil rights legislation, but that condition does not obtain today...."

"It does so happen that a slightly higher percentage of Senators from the Southern states are traditional in their political outlook. It might be more appropriate to say that a slightly higher percentage of Southern Senators are more politically fundamental in their approach to issues that come before the Senate. As a general rule a majority of us do not favor change merely for the sake of change. We are generally opposed to the excessive spending of public funds. We try to be very cautious in considering legislation which might lead the country down the road to state socialism."

"I know that in some quarters it would be highly preferable for a man to be charged with some devious political manipulation than to be subjected to the reprehensible charge that he is a conservative in politics...."

"However, I must say that, in the sense that I am opposed to change for the mere sake of change, and that I do not favor embarking upon legislative adventures without due calculation as to the effect they would have upon the future of the country, I gladly plead guilty to being a conservative."

Listed below are the major issues on which the Democrats divided in 1958:

**Civil rights** figured in only four of the 84 disagreements. Southern Democrats in the Senate voted against the nominations of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission (RC 66) and of W. Wilson White as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil rights division (RC 179). Southern Democrats in the House voted against an appropriation for the Civil Rights Commission (RC 22) and against Justice Department funds (RC 32).

**Taxes** were the most frequent source of conflict between Northern and Southern Democrats in 1958, figuring in 14 of the 84 splits. Southern Democrats in the Senate voted twice against cuts in the personal income tax (RC 27, 109); six times against cuts in various excises (RC 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 118); twice against cuts in the oil depletion allowance (RC 161, 162); for retention of the formula for taxing life insurance companies (RC 28); against a cut in small business taxes (RC 116); against a stretchout in the payment of whiskey taxes (RC 160); and against a cut in cabaret taxes (RC 163).

## Northern vs. Southern Democrats - 2

Federal aid programs were involved in 12 of the 84 disagreements. Southern Democrats in the Senate and House voted five times against increasing the role of the Federal Government in providing temporary unemployment compensation payments (Senate RC 68, 69, 70, 73; House RC 29); voted twice to kill the bill for Federal aid to areas of chronic unemployment (Senate RC 65; House RC 79). Senate Southern Democrats voted against Federal aid for school construction (RC 167) and Federal payments to colleges attended by Federal scholarship winners (RC 168); Senate Southern Democrats also voted against increasing Social Security benefits and taxes 10 percent, rather than 7 percent (RC 175). House Southern Democrats voted against funds for certain reclamation projects (RC 7) and against subsidies for domestic mineral producers (RC 88).

"Court-curbing" measures, aimed at reversing Supreme Court decisions outside the segregation field, figured in 11 of the North-South splits. Southern Democrats in both Senate and House supported bills to bar Federal court judges from disqualifying confessions of suspects solely because of delay in bringing the suspect for arraignment (Senate RC 180, 181; House RC 54); to reinstate the validity of state anti-subversive laws and bar the courts from preempting other fields of legislation for the Federal Government (Senate RC 186, 187, 189; House RC 61-64), and to deny the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction over certain fields (Senate RC 184).

Alaska statehood was the issue in 10 roll calls that produced splits among the Democrats. The majority of Southern Democrats in both House and Senate tried repeatedly to kill the bill, then voted against its passage (Senate RC 119-124; House RC 33, 35-37).

Foreign aid roll calls provoked North-South splits on 10 roll calls. In the Senate, Southern Democrats voted against aid to the Dominican Republic or Communist satellites and for three cuts in the military assistance and defense support funds (RC 77-79, 82, 195, 196); in the House, Southern Democrats opposed any authorization or appropriation of foreign aid funds (RC 31, 56).

Farm policy was involved in seven of the roll calls on which Northern and Southern Democrats divided, all in the Senate. Southern Democrats supported the Agriculture Act of 1958, which lowered price supports and eased production controls on cotton, rice, corn and other feed grains (RC 146); they opposed amendments sponsored by Northern Democrats to increase the supports for dairy products and corn (RC 25, 142-145).

Labor legislation was at stake in four roll calls; the most notable Democratic split in this field came when Southern Democrats in the House voted against passage of the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill (RC 81).

Billboard regulation by the Federal Government was opposed by Southern Democrats on three roll calls (Senate RC 35, 36; House RC 23).

## Relationship with Republicans

The majority of voting Republicans supported the Southern stand on 62 percent of the 1958 roll calls on which Northern and Southern Democrats split. This represented a substantial increase over the 44 percent agreement between Republicans and Southern Democrats on similar roll calls in 1957. It is evidence that the traditional Republican-Southern Democratic coalition survived the 1957 civil rights fight that seemed, for a time, to threaten its destruction.

The table below shows the number of roll calls in 1958 on which the majority of voting Republicans agreed with:

	Majority of Southern Democrats	Majority of Northern Democrats
Both Chambers	52	32
Senate	38	21
House	14	11

• The chief areas of Republican-Southern Democratic agreement in 1958 were:

**Taxes** -- They agreed on opposing 12 of 14 moves to cut taxes during the recession.

**Federal Aid Programs** -- They agreed on all 12 roll calls opposing expansion of Federal aid.

**"Court-curbing" Measures** -- They agreed on 11 of 12 roll calls to reverse Supreme Court decisions.

**Agriculture** -- Republicans and Southern Democrats agreed on six of the seven roll calls on farm policy.

• The chief areas of Republican-Southern Democratic disagreement in 1958 were:

**Civil Rights** -- Republicans opposed Southern Democrats on all four roll calls.

**Foreign Aid** -- They agreed on only three of the 10 roll calls; Republicans opposed the Southern-backed fund cuts.

**Alaska Statehood** -- House Republicans backed three Southern Democratic moves to kill the statehood bill, but on the other seven roll calls in both chambers Republicans supported statehood.

## Individual Stands

CC computed what can be called "Southern Unity" scores for each Democratic Member from the South. The scores are given on p. 1517.

**AVERAGES** -- The average Southern Democrat in 1958 supported the Southern stand on the party-splitting roll calls 61 percent of the time, and opposed the Southern stand 23 percent of the time. Both support and opposition scores were slightly lower than the 1957 averages of 67 percent support and 27 percent opposition. Many Southern Democrats missed roll calls in 1958 because they faced primary elections in their home states.

The table below shows in more detail how often the average Southern Democrat voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement and in disagreement with the majority of Southern Democrats:

	In Agreement With Southern Majority	In Disagreement With Southern Majority
Both Chambers	61%	23%
Senate	62	23
House	61	23

## Support Highs

The table below lists the Members who voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of Southern Democrats most consistently in 1958:

	Senate	House	
Stennis (Miss.)	98%	Flynt (Ga.)	100%
Thurmond (S.C.)	93	Tuck (Va.)	96
Ervin (N.C.)	88	Alexander (N.C.)	96
Eastland (Miss.)	88	Williams (Miss.)	96
Russell (Ga.)	85	Abernethy (Miss.)	96
		Forrester (Ga.)	96

(Continued on p. 1520)



## Individual Southern Unity Percentages

The chart below measures the "Southern Unity" of Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South. The figures are based on 84 roll calls -- 59 in the Senate and 25 in the House -- in 1958 on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. (For list of roll calls, see p. 1518)

● COLUMN 1 gives the percentage of the roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats.

● COLUMN 2 gives the percentage of the roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats.

In most cases, the figures do not total 100 percent because of failure to vote.

*\*Not eligible for all 59 "Southern Unity" roll calls; percentage score is based on the number of votes for which Senator was eligible.*

### Senators' Scores

	1.	2.		1.	2.		1.	2.		1.	2.
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>GEORGIA</b>			<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Hill	53	47	Russell	85	5	Ervin	88	7	Gore	20	36
Sparkman	53	47	Talmadge	78	10	*Jordan	73	5	Kefauver	20	66
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			<b>TEXAS</b>		
Fulbright	63	27	Ellender	81	2	Kerr	59	32	Yarborough	19	39
McClellan	75	2	Long	53	31	Monroney	39	46	Johnson	41	36
<b>FLORIDA</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Holland	39	15	Eastland	88	3	Johnston	58	39	Byrd	78	8
Smathers	34	27	Stennis	98	2	Thurmond	93	7	Robertson	81	8

### Representatives' Scores

	1.	2.		1.	2.		1.	2.		1.	2.
<b>ALABAMA</b>			9 Landrum	84	4	1 Bonner	76	4	<b>TEXAS</b>		
3 Andrews	92	8	7 Mitchell	84	12	4 Cooley	60	28	3 Beckworth	36	64
1 Boykin	60	20	2 Pilcher	64	8	6 Durham	56	24	2 Brooks	40	60
7 Elliott	60	40	1 Preston	72	4	2 Fountain	80	16	17 Burleson	76	24
2 Grant	76	0	6 Vinson	52	20	8 Kitchin	92	0	AL Dies	4	0
9 Huddleston	64	20	<b>KENTUCKY</b>			7 Lennon	68	4	7 Dowdy	84	4
8 Jones	52	48	4 Chelf	32	56	5 Scott	68	4	21 Fisher	88	12
5 Rains	48	24	1 Gregory	20	24	12 Shuford	8	4	13 Ikard	52	44
4 Roberts	36	44	2 Natcher	36	64	11 Whitener	88	4	20 Kilday	56	44
6 Selden	76	24	7 Perkins	24	76	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			15 Kilgore	80	20
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			5 Spence	28	52	3 Albert	36	60	19 Mahon	68	32
1 Gathings	72	28	6 Watts	32	52	2 Edmondson	0	60	1 Patman	56	36
4 Harris	60	36	<b>LOUISIANA</b>			5 Jarman	32	64	11 Poage	76	20
5 Hays	20	24	2 Boggs	32	52	6 Morris	8	28	18 Rogers	72	16
2 Mills	60	40	4 Brooks	40	8	4 Steed	32	36	16 Rutherford	76	24
6 Norrell	72	24	1 Hebert	40	20	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			6 Teague	52	12
3 Trimble	8	36	8 Vacancy	--	--	4 Ashmore	92	4	8 Thomas	72	24
<b>FLORIDA</b>			6 Morrison	36	20	3 Dorn	88	4	9 Thompson	52	36
2 Bennett	52	48	5 Passman	48	36	5 Hemphill	92	8	10 Thornberry	40	40
4 Fascell	40	60	7 Thompson	40	8	6 McMillan	84	4	12 Wright	36	64
7 Haley	88	12	3 Willis	60	16	2 Riley	88	0	14 Young	60	32
5 Herlong	76	20	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			1 Rivers	68	0	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
8 Matthews	72	28	1 Abernethy	96	4	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			4 Abbitt	84	4
6 Rogers	84	16	6 Colmer	36	4	6 Bass	40	48	3 Gary	84	16
3 Sikes	88	12	3 Smith	64	36	8 Everett	80	16	2 Hardy	76	12
<b>GEORGIA</b>			2 Whitten	92	8	9 Davis	44	36	7 Harrison	84	4
8 Blitch	80	4	4 Williams	96	4	4 Evins	44	36	9 Jennings	72	24
10 Brown	84	16	5 Winstead	80	4	3 Frazier	60	36	1 Robeson	48	4
5 Davis	84	0	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			5 Loser	68	16	8 Smith	92	8
4 Flynt	100	0	9 Alexander	96	0	7 Murray	92	0	5 Tuck	96	4
3 Forrester	96	0	3 Barden	52	0						

## 84 ROLL CALLS ON WHICH DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT

Following is a list of 84 Senate and House roll calls in 1958 on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

In this breakdown, Southern Democrats are Members from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia; Northern Democrats come from the other 35 states (Alaska was not a state).

The roll calls are listed in their chronological order by Congressional Quarterly roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1958 Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member.

An asterisk (\*) before the roll call number indicates the roll call was one on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats agreed with the stand of the majority of voting Republicans.

For each roll call, the total vote is broken down into three groups: Southern Democrats (SD), Northern Democrats (ND) and Republicans (R).

### Senate Roll Calls (59)

\*RC 12. HR 5836. Increases in postal rates. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to eliminate the provision for a one-fourth cent increase in the minimum piece rate on non-profit second-class publications, thus keeping the rate at the current one-eighth-cent. Rejected 35-49 (SD 4-19; ND 15-5; R 16-25), Feb. 28, 1958; p. 302.

RC 16. HR 10881. Fiscal 1958 Second Supplemental Appropriations. Hayden (D Ariz.) motion to suspend the rules and amend the bill to allow cotton farmers to withdraw from the soil bank program and increase their cotton acreage by 30 percent, provided they give up any price support payment rights on the additional cotton acreage. Two-thirds majority required. Rejected 36-48 (SD 15-8; ND 9-11; R 12-29), March 10, 1958; p. 334.

\*RC 25. S J Res 163. Bar indefinitely any reduction in dairy price supports below the 1957 level. Rejected 43-50 (SD 9-15; ND 14-9; R 20-26), March 13, 1958; p. 370.

\*RC 27. HR 10021. Life insurance tax bill. Yarborough (D Texas) amendment to increase the personal income tax exemption for individuals from \$600 to \$800 for the remainder of 1958. Rejected 19-64 (SD 7-13; ND 11-8; R 1-43), March 14, 1958; p. 370.

\*RC 28. HR 10021. Provide that the 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall apply also to taxable years beginning in 1957. Passed 61-19 (SD 14-4; ND 9-10; R 38-5), March 14, 1958; p. 370.

RC 35. S 3414. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958. Hruska (R Neb.) amendment to permit erection along interstate highways of signs, "regardless of size," that are authorized by state law and provide information of interest to the traveling public. Rejected 31-58 (SD 15-6; ND 2-22; R 14-30), March 26, 1958; p. 406.

RC 36. S 3414. Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision for a one-half of 1 percent bonus in Federal interstate highway funds for states that agree to regulate billboard advertising along new sections of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (SD 15-6; ND 6-18; R 20-23), March 26, 1958; p. 406.

\*RC 37. S 3414. Hruska (R Neb.) amendment to strike a provision limiting the conditions under which the Federal Government reimburses the states for their costs in relocating utility facilities on Federally aided highways and instead revert to the current 90 percent ceiling on the Federal share of the costs, instead of the proposed 70 percent. Agreed to 47-38 (SD 12-9; ND 6-16; R 29-13), March 26, 1958; p. 406.

RC 44. S 3497. Community Facilities Act of 1958. Case (R N.J.) amendment to incorporate provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act regarding prevailing wages and a 40-hour week. Agreed to 54-25 (SD 8-10; ND 19-0; R 27-15), April 15, 1958; p. 493.

\*RC 65. S 3683. Area Redevelopment Act, providing \$379.5 million in Federal loans and grants for redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment. Passed 46-36 (SD 9-10; ND 20-2; R 17-24), May 13, 1958; p. 640.

RC 66. Nomination of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission. Confirmed 67-13 (SD 8-13; ND 22-0; R 37-0), May 14, 1958; p. 640.

\*RC 68. HR 12065. Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to extend coverage of act to

employers of one or more workers, increase weekly unemployment benefits, set a uniform 39-week period for payments and provide benefits for one year, to all unemployed, to be financed by Federal grants. Rejected 21-63 (SD 1-19; ND 17-4; R 3-40), May 27, 1958; p. 700.

\*RC 69. HR 12065. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to extend the duration of benefit payments by 16 weeks and provide for Federal administration if the states do not act; and to forgive states from repaying the Federal Government for aid under the bill if they liberalize their programs or if their unemployment reserve funds are low. Rejected 27-56 (SD 2-16; ND 16-4; R 9-36), May 28, 1958; p. 700.

\*RC 70. HR 12065. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to extend the duration of benefit payments by 16 weeks and provide Federal Administration if the states do not act. Rejected 36-47 (SD 8-11; ND 16-3; R 12-33), May 28, 1958; p. 700.

\*RC 73. HR 12065. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to provide for Federal administration of the temporary benefit program if the states do not act. Rejected 26-54 (SD 1-17; ND 15-4; R 10-33), May 28, 1958; p. 701.

\*RC 77. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act. Williams (R Del.) amendment to bar all aid to the Dominican Republic. Rejected 33-46 (SD 6-13; ND 14-8; R 13-25), June 5, 1958; p. 730.

\*RC 78. HR 12181. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to strike language in the bill giving the President authority to approve aid to Communist-dominated nations other than the Soviet Union, Communist China and North Korea. Agreed to 43-42 (SD 13-9; ND 4-18; R 26-15), June 5, 1958; p. 730.

\*RC 79. HR 12181. Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table a motion to reconsider vote on Knowland's amendment. Agreed to 45-39 (SD 13-9; ND 5-18; R 27-12), June 5, 1958; p. 730.

RC 82. HR 12181. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce authorization for military assistance funds by \$500 million. Rejected 24-46 (SD 9-7; ND 5-15; R 10-24), June 6, 1958; p. 770.

\*RC 101. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and to retain a similar Taft-Hartley Act requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (SD 20-3; ND 10-14; R 36-3), June 16, 1958; p. 813.

RC 106. S 3974. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision permitting building trades and construction employers to conclude contracts with unions that have not won a representation election. Rejected 29-60 (SD 14-8; ND 4-20; R 11-32), June 17, 1958; p. 814.

\*RC 109. HR 12695. One-year extension of existing corporate and certain excise taxes. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce taxes \$6 billion by cutting personal income taxes, \$50 per person, reducing or repealing certain excise taxes and giving tax relief to small business. Rejected 23-65 (SD 7-16; ND 13-8; R 3-41), June 18, 1958; p. 814.

\*RC 110. HR 12695. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to repeal the 10 percent excise tax on passenger cars and the 8 percent excise tax on auto parts and accessories, and to reduce from 10 percent to 5 percent the excise tax on trucks and buses. Rejected 32-59 (SD 4-18; ND 17-7; R 11-34), June 19, 1958; p. 844.

\*RC 112. HR 12695. Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to refund to the manufacturer one-half of the excise tax on automobiles if paid by him directly to the ultimate purchaser. Rejected 24-66 (SD 6-16; ND 14-9; R 4-41), June 19, 1958; p. 844.

RC 114. HR 12695. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to repeal the 10-percent tax on railroad passenger transportation. Agreed to 50-35 (SD 10-12; ND 17-5; R 23-18), June 19, 1958; p. 844.

\*RC 115. HR 12695. Potter amendment to reduce the excise tax on automobiles to 5 percent. Rejected 32-44 (SD 5-13; ND 14-9; R 13-22), June 20, 1958; p. 845.

\*RC 116. HR 12695. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to reverse existing normal and surtax rates so as to reduce corporate tax rates on the first \$25,000 of taxable income by \$2,000. Rejected 34-45 (SD 5-13; ND 17-6; R 12-26), June 20, 1958; p. 845.

\*RC 117. HR 12695. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce certain excise taxes and repeal others. Rejected 20-55 (SD 5-11; ND 13-8; R 2-36), June 20, 1958; p. 845.

\*RC 118. HR 12695. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to repeal the existing 10 percent excise tax on local telephone calls. Rejected 32-43 (SD 5-12; ND 14-6; R 13-25), June 20, 1958; p. 845.

RC 119. HR 7999. Statehood for Alaska. Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to substitute for the statehood bill a bill granting commonwealth status to the territory of Alaska. Rejected 29-50 (SD 16-5; ND 2-21; R 11-24), June 27, 1958; p. 881.

RC 120. HR 7999. Eastland (D Miss.) point of order to delete, as unconstitutional, the bill's provision that would permit the President to withdraw lands for national defense purposes. Rejected 28-53 (SD 14-7; ND 2-22; R 12-24), June 27, 1958; p. 881.

RC 121. HR 7999. Eastland (D Miss.) point of order against the bill, on grounds the Alaska constitution endorsed in the bill violates the U.S. Constitution by providing for the election of one Senator for a regular term and one for a short term. Rejected 22-62 (SD 13-7; ND 0-23; R 9-32), June 30, 1958; p. 881.

RC 122. HR 7999. Stennis (D Miss.) motion to refer the bill to the Senate Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back within 20 days. Rejected 31-55 (SD 14-6; ND 2-23; R 15-26), June 30, 1958; p. 881.

RC 123. HR 7999. Thurmond (D S.C.) amendment to eliminate the bill's section providing for national defense withdrawals by executive order of the President. Rejected 16-67 (SD 12-7; ND 0-24; R 4-36), June 30, 1958; p. 881.

RC 124. HR 7999. Passed 64-20 (SD 7-13; ND 24-0; R 33-7), June 30, 1958; p. 886.

RC 125. HR 7963. Small Business Act. Thyne (R Minn.) amendment to make the Small Business Administration a permanent Federal agency. Agreed to 55-26 (SD 5-14; ND 14-9; R 36-3), July 1, 1958; p. 886.

\*RC 142. S 4071. Agricultural Act of 1958. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to add a provision to establish a "self-help dairy stabilization plan." Rejected 20-57 (SD 3-17; ND 13-7; R 4-33), July 25, 1958; p. 1020.

\*RC 143. S 4071. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to give each corn grower a choice between the Committee price support provision and a guarantee of price supports at 85 percent of parity if he reduces his feed grain acreage by 20 percent and puts that land in the conservation reserve. Rejected 23-55 (SD 4-14; ND 13-8; R 6-33), July 25, 1958; p. 1020.

\*RC 144. S 4071. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to eliminate the Committee provision on corn and feed grain price supports and substitute supports between 60 and 90 percent of parity, but not less than \$1.10 a bushel on corn. Rejected 24-49 (SD 7-11; ND 12-5; R 5-33), July 25, 1958; p. 1020.

\*RC 145. S 4071. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to increase dairy price supports for the 1959 marketing year. Rejected 24-49 (SD 8-10; ND 10-8; R 6-31), July 25, 1958; p. 1020.

\*RC 146. S 4071. Passed 62-11 (SD 18-0; ND 7-11; R 37-0), July 25, 1958; p. 1021.

\*RC 148. HR 8308. Humane slaughter. Adoption of Senate committee version, calling for a two-year study of humane slaughtering methods. Rejected 40-43 (SD 9-8; ND 3-20; R 28-15), July 29, 1958; p. 1021.

RC 158. S 1846. District of Columbia Charter Act, providing for a territorial government for the District, with an appointed governor, a non-voting delegate to the House and an elected legislature. Passed 61-22 (SD 4-15; ND 19-4; R 38-3), Aug. 6, 1958; p. 1058.

RC 160. HR 7125. Excise Tax Technical Changes Act. Thyne (R Minn.) amendment to strike a provision increasing from 8 to 20 years the period for which excise tax payments may be deferred on whiskey in bond. Rejected 39-51 (SD 18-5; ND 3-20; R 18-26), Aug. 11, 1958; p. 1088.

\*RC 161. HR 7125. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the annual oil and gas depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent. Rejected 26-63 (SD 2-19; ND 13-9; R 11-35), Aug. 11, 1958; p. 1088.

\*RC 162. HR 7125. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to fix the oil and gas depletion allowance at 27.5 percent for taxpayers with gross annual oil and gas incomes of \$1 million or less; at 21 percent for incomes of between \$1 million and \$5 million; and at 15 percent for incomes over \$5 million. Rejected 31-58 (SD 3-18; ND 18-4; R 10-36), Aug. 11, 1958; p. 1088.

\*RC 163. HR 7125. Malone (R Nev.) amendment to reduce the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. Rejected 39-51 (SD 4-17; ND 16-7; R 19-27), Aug. 12, 1958; p. 1088.

\*RC 167. HR 13247. National Defense Education Act. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add a section authorizing annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (SD 5-18; ND 18-6; R 7-37), Aug. 13, 1958; p. 1089.

\*RC 168. HR 13247. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to add to each scholarship award \$500 to be used by the colleges attended by the scholarship holders. Rejected 20-69 (SD 2-21; ND 13-9; R 5-39), Aug. 13, 1958; p. 1090.

\*RC 175. HR 13549. Social Security amendments. Yarborough (D Texas) amendment to increase Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits and taxes by 10 percent, rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (SD 8-14; ND 18-6; R 6-33), Aug. 16, 1958; p. 1122.

RC 179. Nomination of W. Wilson White as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil rights division. Confirmed 56-20 (SD 2-18; ND 18-0; R 36-2), Aug. 18, 1958; p. 1123.

\*RC 180. HR 11477. Senate version of "Mallory rule" bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to bar Federal court judges from disqualifying confessions of suspects solely because of delay in bringing the suspect for arraignment. Committee amendment inserting the word "reasonable" before the word "delay." Agreed to 41-39 (SD 4-15; ND 19-2; R 18-22), Aug. 19, 1958; p. 1123.

RC 181. HR 11477. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment empowering trial judge to determine whether delay in arraignment is reasonable, with his decision binding on appellate courts if supported by substantial evidence. Rejected 18-62 (SD 13-6; ND 0-21; R 5-35), Aug. 19, 1958; p. 1124.

\*RC 184. HR 6789. Minor court bill. Hennings (D Mo.) motion to table Jenner (R Ind.) modified amendment to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Agreed to 49-41 (SD 6-16; ND 24-0; R 19-25), Aug. 20, 1958; p. 1124.

\*RC 186. S 654. Permit states to enact laws barring subversive activities. Hennings (D Mo.) motion to table McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to substitute the text of HR 3, a House-passed bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between state and Federal law. Rejected 39-46 (SD 5-18; ND 20-1; R 14-27), Aug. 20, 1958; p. 1125.

\*RC 187. S 654. Bennett (R Utah) motion to table McClellan (D Ark.) motion to reconsider rejected Hennings (D Mo.) motion on tabling of McClellan amendment. Agreed to 47-40 (SD 18-5; ND 1-22; R 28-13), Aug. 20, 1958; p. 1125.

\*RC 189. S 654. Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Agreed to 41-40 (SD 3-17; ND 24-0; R 14-23), Aug. 21, 1958; p. 1125.

RC 195. HR 13192. Mutual Security appropriations. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds by \$100 million. Rejected 36-45 (SD 18-4; ND 10-15; R 8-26); p. 1150.

RC 196. HR 13192. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce defense support funds by \$50 million. Rejected 36-41 (SD 18-4; ND 9-15; R 9-22), Aug. 23, 1958; p. 1150.

## House Roll Calls (25)

\*RC 7. HR 10881. Fiscal 1958 Second Supplemental Appropriations. Dawson (R Utah) amendment to provide \$10 million each for the Glen Canyon project in Arizona and Utah and the Trinity River division of the Central Valley Project in California. Agreed to 200-184 (SD 44-49; ND 84-24; R 72-111), Feb. 26, 1958; p. 262.

RC 8. HR 8002. Provide that all appropriation requests sent to Congress be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures. Ford (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 119-274 (SD 56-41; ND 46-64; R 17-169), March 6, 1958; p. 300.

\*RC 19. HR 8290. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to permit the National Freedom Shrine Foundation, Inc., to construct a Freedom Wall national monument near Arlington National Cemetery. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Agreed to 195-169 (SD 52-39; ND 44-56; R 99-74), March 27, 1958; p. 444.

RC 22. HR 10589. Executive Offices Appropriation. Rabaut (D Mich.) amendment to appropriate \$750,000 for the Civil Rights Commission. Agreed to 273-98 (SD 14-80; ND 102-2; R 157-16), April 1, 1958; p. 446.

RC 23. HR 9821. Federal-Aid Highway Act. McGregor (R Ohio) motion to send the bill back to conference. Rejected 109-222 (SD 49-35; ND 9-86; R 51-101), April 3, 1958; p. 446.



\*RC 29. HR 12065. Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act. Herlong (D Fla.) amendment to substitute for the Committee bill supported by Democratic leaders a bill embodying most of the Administration proposals. Agreed to 223-165 (SD 56-42; ND 4-106; R 163-17), May 1, 1958; p. 562.

RC 31. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act. Passed 259-134 (SD 43-49; ND 107-9; R 109-76), May 14, 1958; p. 638.

RC 32. HR 12428. Fiscal 1959 appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and U.S. Information Agency. Passed 320-51 (SD 39-42; ND 111-1; R 170-8), May 15, 1958; p. 670.

\*RC 33. HR 7999. Alaska statehood bill. Aspinall (D Colo.) motion to consider the bill. Agreed to 217-172 (SD 26-65; ND 107-7; R 84-100), May 21, 1958; p. 670.

\*RC 35. HR 7999. Rogers (D Texas) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 174-199 (SD 74-16; ND 5-103; R 95-80), May 28, 1958; p. 698.

\*RC 36. HR 7999. Pillion (R N.Y.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 172-201 (SD 72-15; ND 8-103; R 92-83), May 28, 1958; p. 698.

RC 37. HR 7999. Passed 210-166 (SD 16-73; ND 102-8; R 92-85), May 28, 1958; p. 698.

RC 49. S 1832. Authorize the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of State. Morgan (D Pa.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Two-thirds majority required. Rejected 224-145 (SD 25-64; ND 94-14; R 105-67), June 26, 1958; p. 882.

RC 51. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act. Adoption of conference report. Adair (R Ind.) motion to send the bill back to conference. Rejected 134-238 (SD 52-40; ND 10-98; R 72-100), June 27, 1958; p. 882.

\*RC 54. HR 11477. "Mallory rule" bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to bar Federal court judges from disqualifying confessions of suspects solely because of delay in bringing the suspect for arraignment. Passed 294-79 (SD 88-2; ND 37-73; R 169-4), July 2, 1958; p. 884.

RC 55. HR 13192. Mutual Security appropriation. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to increase

funds for defense support by \$75 million. Rejected 165-214 (SD 1-88; ND 59-52; R 105-74), July 2, 1958; p. 884.

RC 56. HR 13192. Passed 253-126 (SD 43-48; ND 100-9; R 110-69), July 2, 1958; p. 884.

\*RC 61. H Res 597. Adoption of a rule granting six hours of debate on HR 3 (below). Adopted 268-114 (SD 98-1; ND 13-92; R 157-21), July 15, 1958; p. 952.

\*RC 62. HR 3. Smith (D Va.) bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or unless there is an irreconcilable conflict between state and Federal law. Willis (D La.) amendment to include the text of HR 977, specifying that no subversive activities law already passed by Congress should be construed as invalidating state anti-subversive laws. Agreed to 249-147 (SD 97-2; ND 10-101; R 142-44), July 17, 1958; p. 952.

\*RC 63. HR 3. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 161-236 (SD 3-96; ND 108-4; R 50-136), July 17, 1958; p. 952.

\*RC 64. HR 3. Passed 241-155 (SD 96-3; ND 4-106; R 141-46), July 17, 1958; p. 952.

\*RC 79. S 3683. Area Redevelopment Act, authorizing \$379.5 million in Federal loans and grants for redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment. Hiestand (R Calif.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 170-188 (SD 52-35; ND 2-104; R 116-49), Aug. 15, 1958; p. 1120.

\*RC 81. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Two-thirds majority required. Rejected 190-198 (SD 42-53; ND 107-8; R 41-137), Aug. 18, 1958; p. 1120.

RC 85. HR 13450. Fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriation. Conference report. Cannon (D Mo.) motion to agree to a Senate amendment barring the appropriation of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration without prior annual authorization by Congress. Rejected 126-236 (SD 80-10; ND 44-65; R 2-161), Aug. 20, 1958; p. 1126.

\*RC 88. S 4036. Minerals subsidy bill. Rejected 159-182 (SD 42-45; ND 71-31; R 46-106), Aug. 21, 1958; p. 1128.

(Continued from p. 1516)

### Opposition Highs

The table below lists the Members who voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of Southern Democrats most consistently in 1958:

Senate		House	
Kefauver (Tenn.)	66%	Perkins (Ky.)	76%
Sparkman (Ala.)	47	Beckworth (Texas)	64
Hill (Ala.)	47	Wright (Texas)	64
Monroney (Okla.)	46	Natcher (Ky.)	64
Johnston (S.C.)	39	Jarman (Okla.)	64
Yarborough (Texas)	39		

### State Stands

CQ computed each state's "Southern Unity" score by averaging the scores of its individual Democratic Members of Congress. The average Democratic State Congressional delegations voted "yea" or "nay":

	In Agreement With Southern Majority	In Disagreement With Southern Majority
South Carolina	83%	8%
Mississippi	81	8
Georgia	80	7
*Virginia	80	9
*North Carolina	70	8
*Florida	64	26
Alabama	61	29
*Texas	56	31

Arkansas	54	27
*Tennessee	52	32
Louisiana	48	21
*Oklahoma	29	47
*Kentucky	29	54

\*State also elected one or more Republicans to Congress.

The States Rights party in 1948 carried Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

### Conclusion and Outlook

As was pointed out in the 1957 survey, a study of this sort does not indicate whether there will be a third party movement in 1960 or whether the obvious differences between Northern and Southern Democrats can be resolved within the framework of the two-party structure.

It does indicate the North-South disagreements are substantial, both in number and variety, embracing not only the issue of civil rights but basic questions of foreign policy, the domestic economy and the proper limits on the authority of Federal Government -- executive, legislative and judicial branches alike.

"Moderates" in the Democratic party frequently urge that the civil rights dispute be minimized so that the Northern and Southern Democrats can emphasize the "large areas of agreement" that hold them together. This survey raises the question of where such agreement really exists. It also indicates that the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition, which was badly buffeted in 1957, revived in 1958.



## THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF NEW HOUSE MEMBERS FROM SOUTH

Following are brief biographical sketches of new Members of the House of Representatives from the South. Last week, the new Members from the East were covered. (Weekly Report p. 1505) In subsequent issues, new Members from the Midwest and West will appear.

### ARKANSAS

#### Dale Alford (D), 5th District

Dr. Dale Alford, 42, scored a unique victory in the 1958 election when, running as an independent in a write-in campaign staged only a week before the election, he defeated the eight-term veteran Rep. Brooks Hays (D) by 1,240 votes in the 5th (Little Rock) district of Arkansas. Alford entered the race after Hays had defeated a segregationist, Amis Guthridge, a Capital Citizens Council leader, by a 3-2 margin in the Democratic primary on July 29.

An avowed segregationist, Alford had the behind-the-scenes support of Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) in his contest with Hays, a moderate on the race issue who had incurred the ire of Faubus. Claude Carpenter, former Faubus aide, was Alford's campaign manager. Hays has charged Faubus was the primary cause of his defeat, but Faubus has stated only that he was quite pleased with the outcome of the Alford-Hays race.

Alford's race was the first successful write-in campaign for Congress since Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) won a remarkable write-in campaign in the South Carolina Senate contest in 1954. A Little Rock citizens' group has asked the House Campaign Expenditures Committee to investigate alleged irregularities in Alford's election, particularly the use of stickers with Alford's name and an X on them. Hays has declined to contest the election, however.

After his election, Alford stated that he was a Democrat. Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) has protested Alford's seating as a Democrat, but Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee in charge of committee assignments has stated he is opposed to any move to keep Alford out of Democratic party caucuses or to deprive him of committee assignments as a Democrat.

Alford has been the most ardent segregationist and the strongest backer of Faubus as a member of the embattled Little Rock School Board. Alford is the only Board member who did not resign in November when the Board was caught in a vice between a federal court order to desegregate Little Rock schools and state laws prohibiting desegregation.

Alford is a well-known Little Rock eye specialist, but he has been associated with schools in one way or another during most of his life. He is an alumnus of Arkansas State College, Arkansas State Teachers College and the Arkansas University School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1939. He has taught at the School of Medicine of Emory University at Atlanta, Ga. and at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, where, paradoxically, he taught an integrated class. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Alford, are school teachers and are still teaching school in Jacksonville, Ark. His father is a former state education commissioner and is a former

superintendent of schools in North Little Rock. Alford is a veteran of World War II where he served for five years in the Medical Corps. He is married, has three children.

### KENTUCKY

#### Frank A. Stubblefield (D), 1st District

Frank A. Stubblefield, 51, of Murray, Ky., on May 27 did what no other man has been able to do in a half century of the Kentucky primary system: he won the Democratic nomination in the 1st (western) Kentucky district from an incumbent Representative, Noble J. Gregory (D). Moreover, Gregory is a veteran of 22 years' service in the House and is ranking Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Stubblefield was originally adjudged victor by 432 votes, but a recount in three counties requested by Gregory still gave Stubblefield a margin of 341 votes. The election contest has been aired in state courts, and the House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures Nov. 25 voted to investigate the election.

Gregory has the backing of the organization of Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D); Stubblefield of the anti-Chandler elements. The primary could have repercussions next year because in the gubernatorial campaign the Chandler faction will be deprived of Gregory's influence as Congressman in heavily Democratic Western Kentucky.

Born at Murray on April 5, 1907, Stubblefield has been a partner in a drug business there since 1935. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Commerce. He is a veteran of the Navy's patrol of the Atlantic in World War II, and has been active in veterans' organizations. He is married and has a family.

#### Frank W. Burke (D), 3rd District

Frank W. Burke, 38, born and bred in Louisville, has finally returned Jefferson County, which comprises the 3rd Kentucky district, to Democratic control after 12 years. Burke replaces Rep. John M. Robson Jr. (R), who won election by more than 26,000 votes in 1956 but lost by 6,000 votes to Burke this year. Burke attributed the pick-up of more than 32,000 votes in two years to good Democratic organization work in Louisville and Jefferson County, and to a heavy total voter turnout of 140,000 in Jefferson County.

Burke has represented his city and county in many capacities to date, as assistant city attorney, executive assistant to the mayor of Louisville, director of public safety for Louisville, and is currently a member of the Kentucky state house from Jefferson County. He has also served as director of area development for the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

Burke is a graduate of Xavier University in Cincinnati and the University of Louisville, and he attended the University of Southern California. He is an attorney and a veteran. He is married and has four children.

## LOUISIANA

### Harold B. McSween (D), 8th District

Harold B. McSween, 32, of Alexandria outdistanced eight other candidates in the Aug. 23 primary and won a run-off on Sept. 27 against State Rep. Lloyd Teekell (D) of Alexandria to win the Democratic nomination -- and therefore the election -- to replace the late Rep. George S. Long (D) as Representative from the 8th (north central) Louisiana district.

Long died on March 22. McSween had the backing of Democratic National Committeeman Camille F. Gravel Jr., but he was opposed by Gov. Earl K. Long (D), who backed Teekell in the runoff. Both Gravel and Long live in the 8th district. McSween's win is said to have sparked Long's determination to oust Gravel as Louisiana's Democratic National Committeeman. The Democratic National Committee blocked the move on Dec. 6.

The battle over the district seat was factional, for McSween, a segregationist, does not share Gravel's moderate views on the race issue. McSween and Teekell were reportedly somewhat embarrassed by their respective backing from Gravel and Long.

McSween favors right-to-work laws, and was opposed by labor in the district. One of the youngest of the freshmen Congressmen, McSween is a native of Alexandria, where he has been practicing law since 1950. He served as a member of the Rapides Parish School Board in 1955-56, and as a member of the Louisiana State Board of Education in 1957-58. He is a graduate of Louisiana State University. He served in the U.S. Merchant Marine from 1944-46. McSween is married and has two children.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### David M. Hall (D), 12th District

David M. Hall, 40, chosen July 31 by the Democratic District Committee to replace Rep. George A. Shuford (D), as Democratic nominee in the 12th North Carolina district, easily overcame Republican opposition to win the election in this Western district although he was largely an unknown. Because of health, Shuford declined to seek a fourth term shortly after the May 31 primary.

Hall is an attorney and a farmer. He is a former member of the state senate and is presently a member of the state board of water commissioners.

He was born in Sylva, N.C., where he still lives. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He is married, has three children. He was crippled from an attack of osteomyelitis as a youth, but has carried on an active legal and political career despite this disability.

## TEXAS

### Robert R. Casey (D), 22nd District

Harris County Judge Robert R. Casey, 43, was elected to the new 22nd Texas district, comprising the southern part of Harris County, after the huge 8th

(Houston) District, with a 1.2 million population, was split in two by redistricting this year.

The well-known Houston judge ran on the slogan "Bob Casey at bat," and featured in his campaign his "baseball" family of nine children.

A resident of Houston for more than two decades, Casey has served his city and county in many posts. He was assistant district attorney of Harris County in charge of its civil law department from 1943-47; a member of the state house from Harris County, from 1948-50, and, since 1951, he has been county judge. Since he ran for re-election to the bench in 1952, he has been unopposed in his present post.

He has been particularly active in civic programs dealing with highway, city park and flood control improvements; in creating new courts and court services and in modernizing court buildings; in the drives to provide for county voting machines and in the extension of social security to county employees; in programs for urban renewal and air pollution control, and in drives to aid the physically and mentally handicapped.

Born in Joplin, Mo., on July 27, 1915, Casey is an alumnus of Houston University and South Texas College of Law. He married his San Jacinto High School sweetheart, and began his law practice in Alvin, Texas in 1940, prior to returning to Houston.

## VIRGINIA

### Thomas N. Downing (D), 1st District

Thomas N. Downing, 39, running with the backing of the organization of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, defeated Rep. Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D) by 10,891 votes in the Virginia primary on July 15. He was unopposed in the general election for Representative of the 1st (Newport News-Eastern-Coastal) District of Virginia.

In this area where Republicans came within a hair's breadth of defeating Robeson in 1956, Downing, a past president of the Young Democratic Club of Newport News, ran on a platform promising leadership in Congress like that provided by the late Rep. Schuyler Otis Bland (D 1918-50). Downing favors an expanded military budget for research and development in missile and outer-space programs, strong national defense, a stepped-up program on nuclear ship research, more federal aid to shipping and fishing interests, river, harbor and waterway improvements, expanded conservation, drainage and erosion programs, and selective federal aid to education consistent with states rights.

Downing had a notable war record. As a combat troop commander, he commanded the first troops of the U.S. Third Army to invade Germany in World War II and was decorated for gallantry in action. He was discharged with the rank of Captain.

Downing is a native of Newport News. He now lives in Warwick, practices law in Warwick and Hampton, Va. He served as a substitute judge for the Warwick municipal court and as a member of the Newport News draft board. He is very active in civic affairs.

His grandfather, the late T.J. Downing, was a veteran state senator from Lancaster County. Downing is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. He is married and has two children.



### DEMOCRATS TAKE STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS STAND

The Democratic National Committee and Advisory Council, meeting in Washington Dec. 5-7, ignored Southern objections and staked out a strong civil rights stand for the party. The Advisory Council also laid down a broad legislative program for the new Congress.

#### Gravel Case

The first rebuff to the South came Dec. 6 when the National Committee, on a 91-15 vote, rejected the credentials of Jett M. Talbott and retained Camille F. Gravel Jr. as Louisiana Democratic National Committeeman.

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee Oct. 8 had voted 69-30, to remove Gravel and named Talbott to replace him. Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Oct. 9 said the state committee action had no validity. Both Talbott and Gravel appeared before the credentials committee of the National Committee Dec. 5 to claim the Louisiana seat. (Weekly Report p. 1341)

Although the narrow issue to be decided was the right of a state committee to remove a national committeeman, both sides recognized that broader questions of civil rights policy and party loyalty were involved.

Gravel had been criticized in Louisiana for his support of the 1956 Democratic platform civil rights plank and the 1957 Civil Rights Act and for his statement that he considered segregation "morally wrong."

One of Talbott's spokesmen, William Shaw, told the credentials committee, "If the Democrats of Louisiana want to remove Mr. Gravel because he is not strong enough for segregation, that is their right. It is up to you to decide that is their right."

One of Gravel's backers, Ralph N. Jackson, replied, "You are being asked to join in the ceremonial murder of one of your own members on the altar of segregation."

Another Talbott backer, ex-Gov. Sam H. Jones (D 1940-44), warned that if Southern states were "denied the opportunity to choose and remove our own spokesmen" on the National Committee, "it will follow as the night the day that you will have a repetition of 1948, 1952 and 1956.... The Democratic party nationally will cease to exist."

Jackson replied that Jones himself was "a states right Democrat" who had not "actively or passively" supported the national Democratic ticket in the last three elections. Jackson said Gravel had the support of the "loyal Democrats" of Louisiana.

The credentials committee Dec. 5 voted 7-2 to deny Talbott's bid to replace Gravel.

#### Butler Resolution

Immediately after the Gravel decision was made, Kansas committeewoman Georgia Neese Clark Gray introduced a resolution commending the "unsurpassed services" of Chairman Butler.

Its key paragraph said his "speeches on Democratic principles, on the provisions contained in the Democratic platform and on the current issues involving Democratic

policies, including his forthright utterances on civil rights, and the determination by the Democratic party that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court shall be enforced and made effective, have attracted the approval of the vast majority of the American people, as proved by the recent elections."

These very speeches, of course, had stirred much criticism of Butler from Southern Democrats, in Congress and out. (Weekly Report p. 1497)

But the resolution was adopted, on an 84-18 roll-call vote, after moves to send it back to the resolutions committee and to delete the specific reference to civil rights had been rejected, 29-72 and 27-79 respectively.

The resolution, whose language was a surprise to most committee members, was publicly denounced by Southern representatives and privately regretted by some Northerners.

South Carolina Chairman James F. Pope said it was apparent "the South is going to be punished today," but asked committee members to "consider well before you thrust this down our throats. Don't force us to walk the last mile."

Mississippi national committeeman Hugh Clayton, who said he "took a certain amount of vilification" in his home state for backing the national ticket in 1952 and 1956, said, "We ought to emphasize the things that hold us together."

The motion to delete the specific references to Butler's civil rights statements was offered by Gravel. Texas committeeman Byron Skelton, backing it, said, "It makes me sad to see the great Democratic party cut itself to pieces on an issue that does not need to be in this resolution."

Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D) asked, "Why is it necessary at this time to strike this blow at the deep feelings" of the Southerners, "to press down a crown of thorns upon their brows. You may say you can get along without the South," Chandler warned, "but for goodness sake, don't try."

In reply, California national committeeman Paul Ziffren said: "No dedicated Democrat wants to throw other loyal Democrats out of the party. The question is not one of bringing up an issue that divides us. The question is whether this committee should act as the Republican Administration has acted, and pretend this issue does not exist. You cannot be a moderate in the face of evil."

Gravel's motion to delete the civil rights reference drew two votes each from Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and single votes from Arizona, Florida and Texas.

The National Committee Dec. 6 set the week of July 11, 1960, as the date for the Democratic national convention. No site was chosen.

A committee was formed to locate 750 persons who would give \$1,000 each to wipe out the National Committee's \$750,000 debt from the 1956 and 1958 campaigns.



## DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COUNCIL PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS

The Democratic Advisory Council Dec. 7 outlined a comprehensive program of legislation for the Democratic 86th Congress.

It prefaced its recommendations with praise of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas). "The Democratic party and the Nation," the council said, "are fortunate to have such extraordinarily able legislative leaders at a time when so much is required of the Congress."

Rayburn Dec. 8 said he was "glad to have recommendations from any source...(but) in the long run, the membership of the House, working with its leadership, will have to figure out the real program."

Highlights of the council statement:

**FOREIGN POLICY** -- The council steered a middle ground between partisanship and bipartisanship in this field. It said "the confidence of the country, the Congress and of our allies in the present conduct of our foreign policy has been lost...."

"As for the day-to-day conduct of the unforeseen crises with their threats of war, into which the Administration so blindly stumbles, there is not much that our party can do...."

"We intend to criticize men and their actions responsible for the blunders, drift and neglect which permit the recurrence of these crises."

In an apparent reference to the Formosa Resolution debate, the council said: "The Constitution gives the President broad discretionary power to use the armed forces. We view with misgivings the requests by this Administration for vague and imprecise extensions of this authority.... We disapprove the tendency of this Administration to expand these commitments beyond their original intent."

**DEFENSE** -- "We need....a level of deterrent military power...such as to leave no doubts in the minds of the Russians and the Communist Chinese that they must not start a war or allow one to start.... Our need for these forces is more compelling than the question of their costs. Our decision should be based on national security rather than arbitrary budget figures."

"We must reorganize our military establishment into a single department, thereby eliminating the waste...."

**FOREIGN AID** -- "The Democratic party should give strong support to expansion of technical assistance under the Point Four program; the authorization of at least \$1 billion for each of the next five years for the Development Loan Fund; and the expansion and extension of the program under Public Law 480 for using our agricultural surpluses to help needy people overseas."

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY** -- The council statement accepted growing Federal budgets as inevitable: "It is elementary that a growing Nation needs larger public as well as larger private expenditures." The council argued that in "a fully-expanding economy, public budgets designed to service these needed programs would represent no larger, and most likely a smaller, part of our total national production than the inadequate public programs of recent years have represented in a retarded economy."

**INFLATION** -- The council said "Congress should give serious consideration to...the impact of the monetary and high interest rate policies of the Administration...the lack of public machinery to air the facts of pending

inflationary steps in the private economy...and more vigorous enforcement of anti-monopoly laws.... There should be a constant review of tariff policies which unduly protect noncompetitive domestic industry."

Specific policy proposals were:

**EDUCATION** -- Continue Federal vocational education and "impacted areas" programs.

Begin a Federal scholarship program and Federal aid to school construction.

**CIVIL RIGHTS** -- Investigate enforcement of existing civil rights laws.

Authorize Federal civil injunction suits "against those who deprive persons of their rights to equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion or national origin."

Pass laws to "aid, assist and encourage" reopening of closed schools and prevent the closing of other schools.

Outlaw the use of mails for the distribution of "hate" literature.

**SENATE AND HOUSE RULES** -- Consider changes in Senate rules on the opening days of the session.

Change Senate Rule XXII (the filibuster rule) so "that after a respectable interval of time, the decision of the majority of the total membership shall close the debate."

Change House rules that "delay or block the consideration and passage of important and desirable" bills.

**IMMIGRATION** -- "A general revision of existing... laws is long overdue."

**HEALTH** -- Enlarge the program of hospital construction and loan money to "local comprehensive health insurance companies." Boost medical research funds.

**SOCIAL SECURITY** -- Increase social security taxes to finance hospital and nursing insurance for aged persons and other social security beneficiaries.

"Increase monthly social security benefits 10 percent, as a next step, and another 10 percent in the next three or four years, to bring benefits up to an average of \$100 a month."

Improve widows' benefits. Extend the age for children to receive benefits from 18 to 21.

Remove the requirement that disability benefits begin only at age 50.

Increase the maximum earnings on which the social security taxes are collected from the present level of \$4,800 to \$6,000 within the next two years and to \$7,200 by 1962 or 1963.

Raise maximum benefits to families with several children. Study proper retirement age.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE** -- Increase public assistance payments to the states and broaden the program to include anyone in actual need.

**LABOR** -- Increase minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Broaden minimum wage coverage to include at least 10 million more workers.

Set Federal standards for unemployment compensation programs and continue Federal assistance until such standards become effective.

Pass the Kennedy-Ives labor bill (S 3974, 85th Congress).

Repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, authorizing state right-to-work laws.

**SMALL BUSINESS** -- No specific legislation, but action was urged to "ease the credit squeeze," insure a

(Continued on p. 1527)



## THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S DEC. 10 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's 46th press conference of his second term, held five weeks after his 45th (Weekly Report p. 1435)

## BERLIN SITUATION

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. Good morning, everybody.

It has been some time since we have had a press conference, and I thought that for a minute or two I would run over, make sort of a summary of the circumstances and events that have brought about a division of Berlin and some of the events that have given us, and, in our opinion, given the West not only the right but the duty of preserving the peaceful and free existence of that part of Berlin for which we were first made responsible. These agreements go clear back to the European Advisory Commission's work in 1944 which met in London and their work was finally approved at Yalta by the political leaders of Germany (Russia), Britain and America. (The President conferred with Mr. Hagerty.)

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, Yalta. That agreement made not only a division -- some certain dispositions, although somewhat vague, about Berlin, but the division of Germany into geographical areas that each would control.

Well now, later, in July and August, I think it was, in Potsdam, there was again the Russians -- I believe I said Germans before, I meant Russians, sorry, -- the British and the Americans meeting, and there was more specific detail agreed upon as to how Berlin should be divided and governed. As you know, as the years went on, we finally have recognized West Germany as a nation in itself, but we have always stood for the principle of the peaceful reuniting of this people of 70,000,000, and whose division we think is detrimental to the peace of the world.

Now, at Geneva in 1955, all of us agreed that we would follow the program of reuniting Germany by free elections. Now, that was an agreement on the part of the Russians which was quickly repudiated. But nevertheless, we have stood always for that basis. We have refused to take any part or to even talk about a program that did not contemplate peaceful methods for the reuniting of Germany, and we have always insisted, and so has West Germany, Britain and France, that this must be by means of free elections. But, in the meantime, and until that situation is finally composed by some agreement of all the powers, including, of course, Germany, we feel we have responsibility and the duty, that is even more than our rights, in maintaining the freedom of the western part of Berlin, and I say "we," we now have four countries agreed on it. At that time there were three, France, Britain and the United States.

So, what I should like to make clear, there is no attempt on the part of the United States in this position to be arbitrary in the sense of trying to irritate or anger anybody else. We do say that we stand firm on the rights and the responsibilities that we have undertaken, and that we cannot possibly fail to carry out those responsibilities, because if we did, we would be retreating and abandoning people that have a right to expect the kind of cooperation that we have promised them. So I want to make clear that we are not doing anything for ourselves. We are doing it for a free people that have a right to this kind of cooperation, promised them in the pledged word of a number of governments.

That was the case I wanted to bring up to date.

## RUSSIAN MISSILES

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, since you met yesterday with Senator Humphrey, there have been some reports that Khrushchev told the Senator that the Russians have an 8,700-mile ballistic missile. Can you say whether the Senator gave you such a report and, if so, how do you evaluate it in relation to the firing of our own Atlas more than 6,300 miles a few days ago?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, following my usual practice, I would not repeat the details of any conversation with anyone who had come to my office for a personal or confidential mission.

Now, I do know, and have seen these reports, as a matter of fact, I saw it in a headline this morning -- an 8,500-mile missile. I would know no reason whatsoever why this could not be done. We know that they have a very fine technique, and we know also they have exploded bombs of over a megaton in size.

We have done the same. We have also successfully tested an ICBM of sufficient range and, therefore, I would know no reason to attempt to refute any statement that you have seen in the paper of this kind.

## RUSSIAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, somewhat in connection with that report, we hear from time to time of rather startling advances that have been made by the Russians, sometimes not officially. A recent report had to do with the Russians test-flying a nuclear-powered plane. First, I would like to ask you, do we have any reason to believe such a report, and second, how you feel generally about these unofficial reports of rather extensive Russian accomplishments?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there is absolutely no intelligence, no reliable evidence of any kind that indicates that the Soviets have flown a nuclear-powered airplane, and I think, to show why I discount it, even if there were some piece of evidence along the line, there has been the experience of our own technicians. I think our own scientists believe that if you merely wanted to get an air-frame off the ground with a nuclear-powered unit of nuclear power, you could possibly do it. But in the present state of the art and of science there is no usefulness that anyone could possibly see for such a plane. And, therefore, our own research efforts have been developed toward the production of a model or an airplane that will have satisfactory performance characteristics, either for some peaceful or a military purpose. But we do not abandon the basic research on the power plant and its, you might say, transmission, which is the basis of the whole thing. And we just merely say that there is no use of going into a field where the whole purpose would be to get a plane a few hundred feet off the air (ground).

## INTEGRATION LAWS

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Richmond Times: Sir, the Democratic Advisory Council met here last weekend, and presented a program of a blueprint for a good deal of spending legislation which you have opposed, and also asked for new legislation from Congress to reopen the schools that are closed in Virginia and Arkansas. Do you favor new legislation to bring about the enforcement of integration or any of these other proposals?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, in the first part of your question I do note this: I have seen a lot of recommendations. I would like to see all of the programs for new taxes that are going to get the money to do it, and I think that a lot of us would be startled, to say nothing about stronger sentiments, when we really had to think of digging up that kind of taxes.

Q. Sir....

THE PRESIDENT: Now, with respect to any new laws which you are talking about in the whole field of civil rights, I simply will say this: This is something that is studied all the time. Just exactly what will come about of these things, I don't know, but there is one thing that I believe should be done, and that is continuing the Civil Rights Commission which, because of a long, slow start has not had the two years that Congress intended it to have, and I should like to have it continued because its work, I think, is becoming now more factual and real than it was possible before.

Q. Sir, that would be a two-year extension?

## LOCATION OF BERLIN

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland, Maine: Mr. President, can you tell us how it happened that Berlin was put 110 miles inside of the Russian zone instead of at the focus of the four zones?

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THE PRESIDENT: Madam, I can tell you every single detail of it, and I will tell you. Frankly, I have told this story so often that I feel I must be just repeating it for a long time.

Q. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: But this is the story. I mentioned the Advisory Committee.

Q. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: They set up in their great wisdom a division of Germany among three powers. France was not then mentioned because the Soviets didn't think they should be. Now, that division was made by political decision and, frankly, I -- because Berlin had been so destroyed -- when I saw what the politicians decided to do -- and I don't mind saying that I urged a line that was further east. Specifically, I wanted to include Thuringia because I said we would get that far before the other fellow could, and I thought we should have it.

Now, when we got into this decision, though, it was made by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and the Generalissimo (Stalin) themselves. That was confirmed at Yalta; and from that moment onward the problem became: how would you control it.

Now, my own solution was one that probably was a little bit naive, and it was certainly rejected in a hurry, which was to build a cantonment-type of capital at the juncture of the British, American and Russian sectors. Then we would have no problem. But Berlin meant to all the political figures -- and I think probably they were a little smarter than I was in this case -- because Berlin has meant the capital of the German Empire and, later, Germany, so long that it probably would have been an impossible solution. But what I am getting at is that then at Potsdam they did consider all of the means of ingress which, so far as I know -- I never read all of the Potsdam papers -- but I assume it was done there. Now, this means, I might remark this to you, that shortly after hostilities ceased, and in view of this prior political decision which was made in January or maybe the first of February, I had to retreat with the American forces in the center something over 125 miles, so it was just simply a political decision, that's all there was to it.

## RELATIONS WITH TRUMAN

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, former President Truman made a talk down at the Press Club the other day, and he said something like this: that there was nothing personal between you and him, but then he added --- (Laughter).

THE PRESIDENT: I was laughing only about your words "but he added."

Q. ... "I gave him hell when he didn't knock Jenner off the platform for calling General Marshall a traitor. He's been mad at me ever since. I don't give a damn." (Laughter.)

Mr. President, is that good history? Have you been mad at Mr. Truman, as he put it, and was the Jenner business the --

THE PRESIDENT: You people have had a pretty good chance to cross-examine me for the last six years, and I think that most of you have found that I have had a little bit too much sense to waste my time getting mad at anybody. Now, secondly, I have, ever since I have known him, in the war, after the war, and throughout the political campaign of '52, made known publicly my admiration and my respect for General Marshall. In fact, he is one of the men I have met that I put in the class I call great. And immediately after my inauguration, and as soon as the incident -- as soon as the Inauguration (Coronation) of the Queen was to take place, I asked him to head the delegation that was going, as personal representative of the President to that Inauguration (Coronation), and I am quite sure of this, that I know that I felt, and I am quite sure he felt, that that was as great a personal honor as I could offer an individual in this country.

And so to say that I have ever stood still while any man, in my presence, was reviling General Marshall is not true.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

## DULLES' CONDITION

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Could you tell us something about Secretary Dulles' condition and whether, in the event he is unable to go to Paris for next week's NATO meeting, you plan to send someone else from here?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I went down to see the doctors and the Secretary, I think it was yesterday afternoon. We had a talk,

and then I had further reports this morning that they expect him to be able to go. He has had this temporary condition where all -- both his symptoms and the clinical records seem to show steady improvement, and I am sure, I am, certainly -- what is today -- certainly Monday, on Monday he was quite sure he was going. So I haven't gone beyond that point.

## MUTUAL SECURITY FUNDS

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, do you expect current studies being made on foreign or mutual aid are likely to lead to increase in purely economic aid to needy areas? And, secondly, do you foresee any time when large-scale aid by this Government might be ended abroad?

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't attempt to guess what this committee will find. So far as it was humanly possible, I tried to make it one that I thought would cover the spectrum of thinking about this matter; and also I certainly tried to make it bi-partisan so that there would be no charge of any, let's say, personal bias or party bias in the thing. Now, just exactly what their decisions will be, I can't say.

But I do say this: If we are going to get that unity among the free world, the nations of the free world, that really should give us confidence and strength, we cannot abandon or ignore their legitimate aspirations for a better life than they have been experiencing, in many cases, for hundreds of years.

Now, the only point I want to make, Mr. Burd, is this: This is not just Christian charity or Red Cross help. This is, so far as I can see, and I am sure that -- I know there are millions who agree with me -- this is also in the best interests of the United States of America. If we cannot help to produce a peaceful and stronger union among ourselves, then I say our situation in the world gets more serious, rather than better, and this, in spite of the fact that I know, just as well as anybody else, that first of all, it is politically disagreeable and unpopular to ask for this mutual security money. But I also am quite certain that thoughtful people who will study it will find out it is a better way to spend our money than to be spending too much on sterile mechanisms that we sometimes just call defense.

## IKE MORE CONSERVATIVE?

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, sir, you have read in the press comments since election day, particularly, that you have taken a rather sudden turn in a more conservative direction than from your earlier years. Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know how to comment on this because I am not aware of any change whatsoever. Not long ago someone brought a speech to me that I made on September 3, 1949, just a year or so after I had written a letter that I thought would keep me out of politics forever, showing you how fallible I am. (Laughter).

But in that speech I outlined as seriously as I could, and I believe today as intelligently as I could today, my basic philosophy about the function of government with respect to the individual, to the locality and the state. Now, I believe that that kind of philosophy has always guided me. Now, I must say that in the buffeting of politics, in the, you might say, in the events of political life in this city where you have to get a piece of what you want, where compromise is the order of the day, because that is what legislation is, I have had to accept a number of things that I would never have ordered had I been free myself to follow my own beliefs and convictions. But, so far as the philosophy is concerned, I think I have never had one single change.

## GO TO ALASKA?

Q. MARY PHILOMENE VON HERBERG, Anchorage, Alaska, Daily News: I wondered again if you and Mrs. Eisenhower wouldn't like to go up to Alaska? (Laughter.)

I mean, after all, you are responsible for making them a state, and you are the first President in 46 years to do such a thing.

THE PRESIDENT: When is it going to be there? (Laughter.) Don't tell me it's going to be the winter time when they go.

Q. I think that is really up to you.

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't know. I thought it was -- you are talking about a possibility of going to their inauguration or something of that kind, I mean.

Q. Well, they certify, as I understand it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. Now, they are going to certify the election results about December....

THE PRESIDENT: Frankly, I would like to think about it, but I don't think I would like it in the winter time.

#### KHRUSHCHEV ON BERLIN

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: Senator Humphrey also reported that he had what he called some suggestions from Premier Khrushchev on the Berlin situation which he was going to pass on to you. Without going into details on what they were, could you tell us whether you found them promising or new in any way in helping to ease the tensions over Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you, of course, are getting very close to the limit I put upon myself in the kind of conversations I report or the things that I would comment about in a confidential conversation. But I would say this: I didn't see anything particularly new that way, and I am not certain what the Senator has put in the public realm and, therefore, I don't want to say any more than that.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, sir, how do you feel about the refusal of public officials in Alabama to cooperate with the investigation of the Civil Rights Commission?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't feel very well about it. This is what I feel: This Commission was, in its formulation, was supported by people from different sections, and certainly I took every possible pains I could to get one that would represent every shade of opinion in this field, and even to give it a geographical base that I thought would appeal to the common sense and the general opinion of the country. For example, Governor Battle, and Mr. Storey, who was President of the American Bar Association, and Mr. Carlton, were all from the South, and so we had that kind of a commission. And (this) is merely one reason for their slowness in getting started, was the difficulty I had in getting exactly the kind of people that I wanted within the time it took.

Now, that kind of a commission goes down and, under the authority of the Congress which has given them the power of subpoena, is defied, and they have had to ask the Justice Department to come in, to place this case before a Federal court.

I think this is a rather sad sort of thing, because all the way around we are running into this refusal of complying with the basic laws of the land, laws that have been upheld by our courts as legal and proper. Now, I am not trying to get into the basic question. I am talking about the procedures and the habits that make this kind of thing so reprehensible, because it means, as I see it, showing the American public that, and any member of it, at his or their pleasure they can defy the laws of the land when popular opinion in the particular section or locality may support these people. Now, I am talking about unquestionably some of my good friends. Most of you people know I lived a great bit of my time in the South and, of course, this applies, and I have no doubt it would apply, in certain sections of the North, but the fact is what I am pleading for, and what I would like to get help in pleading for throughout the country is respect for law.

And I would say one other thing about this Commission: This is to look into the facts, to find the facts, about interference with the rights of free men to vote. Now this, you remember, was part of the so-called Civil Rights Bill of 1956 -- was it? -- 1956, and during the course of that time I had a number of my respected Southern friends to talk the matter over with me. Now, none of them, of course, was particularly happy to see a Civil Rights bill projected, but every single one of them that I can recall said: "The right to vote does belong to any citizen that can qualify for the voting privilege, and all of us should stand for that."

Now, I think they would rather have seen this not as a law, apparently, but they said just exactly that, and I believe that responsible people in every section, if they will look at this, will see the need for complying with the law if we are not going to have a deterioration in the quality of governmental activity and, indeed, possibly the quality of our own thinking with respect to our government, and that is what we need.

#### VISITS TO KHRUSHCHEV

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Sir, how do you feel about visits to Khrushchev by Senator Humphrey, Governor Stevenson, Mrs. Roosevelt, and people in public life visiting the

head of another state? Do you think there is danger of embarrassing our Government in those visits?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, not in the slightest, because I have many people come to see me. For example, a number of Indians have come to see me, and every one of them I have had a pleasant conversation with. We normally talk about problems that are involved in their countries or relations with our two. Now, there is one thing about it: I do make a practice of keeping this confidential, this kind of thing confidential. But I do this with numbers of countries regularly, often off the record or on the record, and I find it very profitable.

#### NATO MEETING

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, you referred to your 1955 Agreement at Geneva with the Russians on German reunification on the basis of free elections. As I recall, that was tied in that agreement with European security, and that the subsequent negotiations failed on both issues. Is it in view of this current situation, the coming NATO meeting -- do you have any new prospects of getting at this dual problem, or are we essentially standing on our present position?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Roberts, I have forgotten whether we tied that particular statement of purpose with any other in the same statement, I mean, in the same sentence or in the same paragraph. As I recall, that was a specific thing of its own.

Now, another one was, you will recall, an objective of increasing the scope of our contacts, and their number, and there was a two -- I think it was four major points. But I think that the matter of reunification by peaceful and nation-wide elections stood by itself. If it didn't, I am slightly mistaken, but in any event, I don't know of any change of policy that we would certainly be now ready to propose to the NATO nations.

What I do think is, here is something that has to be constantly studied, explored, and to keep up with the changing proposals, free cities, and that sort of thing. I mean in the free city in the sense of an international sense, not the way we are talking about it, that kind of thing. So we have to keep up, abreast of the situation, but I have no new policy to maintain.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

#### POLITICAL NOTES

(Continued from p. 1524)

"fair share" of defense contracts and open up "new sources of long-term credit and equity capital." Investigate the Small Business Administration.

AGRICULTURE -- No specific legislation, but action was urged to "assure an adequate diet to the undernourished," set up an international food agency to increase exports, preserve family-type agriculture, and "move farm families toward parity of income with other groups."

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT -- Pass the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill.

Expand public development of peaceful atomic energy.

Increase funds for new power project starts.

Enact a self-financing Columbia River development plan.

Pass the Humphrey-Price bill to reorganize the Rural Electrification Administration.

AID PROGRAMS -- Pass the Community Facilities Act.

Enact a new reclamation program.

Pass the Area Redevelopment Act with at least \$500 million financing.

Expand public housing, middle income and cooperative housing and urban renewal programs, and insure moderate interest rates on mortgage guarantees.

TAXES -- Close loopholes and end "special privilege" exemptions.

CLEAN ELECTIONS -- Pass the Hennings-Green "clean elections" bill.

STATEHOOD -- Grant Hawaii statehood.

Give the District of Columbia the vote and home rule.

OUTER SPACE -- Extend exploration of outer space and work for United Nations control of outer space.

(For Sen. Johnson's legislative program, see Weekly Report p. 1477)



## MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Labor intensified its campaign for a liberalized minimum wage law at a celebration Dec. 4 marking the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

George Meany, president of the 13½ million member AFL-CIO, said the Federal Government under the Constitution was obligated to "promote the general welfare" of the people and that raising the minimum wage fell in this category.

He said the current minimum wage law exempted so many workers because of the lobbying done by certain industries. He said exemptions "can no longer be justified" for giant merchandising firms, hotel chains, telephone companies and laundries. He said the "corner grocery store and the Mom and Pop shop" should still be exempted.

Meany said "we are being conservative" in urging Congress to raise the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour.

## DOUGLAS WARNING

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Dec. 4 said that although increasing the minimum wage was justified, "the primary and most important objective at this time should be to extend the coverage of the act."

He said employees in large department, variety, chain, retail and service enterprises should get first consideration in efforts to extend coverage. Douglas estimated only about 3 percent of the employees in those businesses were covered by the minimum wage.

He said other uncovered employees who should enjoy the act's benefits were laundry, hotel, hospital, food processing, transportation and telephone workers. Douglas added that the "time is coming" when Congress would have to give some wage protection to employees of "large-scale industrial-type farms." He emphasized he was not talking about hired men on small farms.

## RETAILERS' OBJECTIONS

The American Retail Federation, representing 800,000 retailers, has started circulating arguments against liberalizing the minimum wage law. Its principal arguments:

The law has achieved its purpose of stopping the sweatshop and the runaway shop and should not be broadened.

The idea behind the law was to place a minimum value on work done, not to make wages high enough to support a family.

Covering retailers would force them to stop hiring part-time help.

State minimum wage laws were preferable to Federal laws because they considered the prevailing wages within their borders instead of blanketing the country with an arbitrary minimum.

Raising the minimum wage would increase wages all along the line and thus be "purely inflationary."

Extending the minimum wage "could act as a precedent which would further open the way" for the Federal Government to usurp state functions.

## ADA PROGRAM

Americans for Democratic Action Dec. 3 called for a "new New Deal" to meet "the enormous needs of the American people and their obligations to the defense of the free world." Principal recommendations to Congress:

- Authorize \$1 billion a year for five years for the Development Loan Fund, which lends money at low interest rates to underdeveloped countries.
- Investigate the adequacy of the defense program.
- Increase social security payments by 20 percent.
- Close tax loopholes.
- Provide a \$4 billion a year grant program to build school classrooms and raise teachers' salaries.
- Authorize a 10-year urban renewal program of \$5 billion to \$10 billion.
- Conduct a study "to bring the great strides of medical science within the reach of all our people."
- Strengthen laws designed to protect civil rights and pass new legislation to support and implement school integration.

Robert R. Nathan, ADA national chairman, said the program could be financed at current tax rates, with normal economic expansion and the full employment it would help generate.

## BUSINESS IN POLITICS

Pleas for businessmen to get into politics highlighted the annual meeting of the National Assn. of Manufacturers in New York Dec. 3-5.

Charles R. Sligh Jr., NAM executive vice president, Dec. 3 said "the alternative to going into politics is that liberal Government will grow, spending will grow, regulation will grow, while the power of the states and the freedom of the people will diminish."

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield Dec. 5 said the Nation "teeters on the precipice of a labor-bossed Congress." He said unless business men entered the political lists, unions "will dominate the halls of Congress and, heaven forbid, eventually perhaps the White House itself."

## Pressure Points

● NATIONAL ASSN. OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS -- John deLaitre, vice president, Dec. 2 said the association in the 86th Congress would press for flexibility in setting interest rates on FHA and GI home mortgages, continuation of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Program and limits on public housing and Federal direct loans.

● NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSN. -- Frederick J. Bell, executive vice president, Dec. 2 said in order to help ailing auto dealers Congress should allow manufacturers to allocate sales territories and eliminate the 10 percent excise tax on cars.



## UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The level of unemployment in the U.S. remained virtually steady between mid-October and mid-November, according to a Dec. 10 joint report of the Commerce and Labor Departments. The report said unemployment rose 28,000 to 3,833,000 in mid-November. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the percentage of unemployed workers in the total labor force dropped from 7.1 percent in mid-October to 5.9 percent in mid-November, the lowest level in 10 months. Total employment also was down, the report said, reaching 64.7 million, a 70,000 drop. (Weekly Report p. 1449, 1491).

## SUPREME COURT ACTIONS

The Supreme Court Dec. 8 ruled 5-3 that interstate natural gas pipeline companies with "service-type" contracts with their customers could raise their rates, subject to later approval by the Federal Power Commission, without obtaining the consent of their customers.

Under the Natural Gas Act, pipeline companies were permitted to raise rates by two methods. Section 5 required a full-scale FPC proceeding and subsequent FPC approval before rates could be raised. An alternative, "short cut" method (Section 4) permitted raising of rates, subject to a six-month delay at FPC orders, without FPC hearings or approval, but provided that the FPC could later hold hearings, reverse the rate-raise and order repayment of moneys collected under the new rates. In 1956 (Mobile case) the Supreme Court ruled that pipeline companies that had contracts with customers for delivery of gas at a fixed price could not raise rates under the "short cut" provision unless the customers agreed. U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin said there were 18 fixed-price type contracts on file with the FPC. On Nov. 18, 1957, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., in the Memphis case, ruled companies with "service" type contracts also could not raise rates without customer approval. Service-type contracts provide for fixed deliveries of gas by the pipeline companies at an agreed price subject to "any effective superseding rate schedules on file with the FPC." There are about 1,100 service-type contracts on file with the FPC.

The Supreme Court's Dec. 8 ruling reversed the lower court's Memphis case decision, finding that the "superseding rate" provision in service-type contracts permitted pipeline companies with such contracts to use the "short cut" rate-raise provision without obtaining their customers' consent.

In other major actions the Court:

Refused to review the contempt of court conviction of Marie Torre, New York Herald Tribune columnist, for refusing to disclose a news source when ordered to do so by a Federal judge in a pre-trial proceeding in a libel suit.

Refused to review a Federal district court order enjoining a union from picketing while the National Labor Relations Board was deciding whether the picketing constituted an unfair labor practice because it led to a secondary boycott. The case involved the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union (AFL-CIO).

## FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee, consisting of governors and Federal officials, Dec. 5 transmitted its second progress report to President Eisenhower and to Gov. LeRoy Collins (D Fla.), chairman of the Governors' Conference. (Weekly Report p. 1204)

The report said the "rationale behind the present divisions of responsibilities" between the states and the Federal Government "is not clear."

The Committee said that in the future "increased emphasis" would be placed on studying "intergovernmental financial problems," and that, at the urging of the Governors' Conference, the committee would broaden the scope of its work to encompass "other aspects of the intergovernmental mechanism, including cooperative regional state action."

The report said the Joint Action Committee expected to recommend in 1959 revisions in the Federal estate tax, to simplify its provisions, increase the states' share in this revenue source, and to equalize the tax "to the extent practicable."

General aspects of grants-in-aid had been studied, the report said, and the Joint Action Committee had agreed to analyze, among other possibilities, the feasibility of "replacing specific grants with the block grant in combination with or as an alternative approach to revenue source relinquishment, and the practicability of revising present grant formulas to relate grant payments to per capita incomes."

## CONTEMPT ACTIONS

Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine Dec. 9 was indicted for contempt of Congress by a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., for his July 11 refusal to answer 18 questions put to him by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. Goldfine, who contended the questions were not pertinent to the Subcommittee's inquiry, was cited for contempt of Congress by a 369-8 vote of the House Aug. 13. (Weekly Report p. 1070)

In other action stemming from the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee hearings, a special FCC hearing examiner Dec. 1 recommended that the Federal Communications Commission void its 1957 award of television Channel 10 at Miami, Fla., to Public Service Television Inc., a subsidiary of National Airlines. The examiner said both Public Service Television and WKAT Inc., the other leading applicant for the channel, had attempted to use improper influence. In recommending "further proceedings" by the FCC, the examiner said none of the four original applicants should be automatically disqualified but that the FCC should weigh any impropriety as a factor in the proposed new proceedings. (Weekly Report p. 1446)

Two other persons -- Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson -- cited for contempt of Congress in 1958 were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3-4. The two were cited by the House Aug. 13 for their refusal to answer questions of a House Un-American Activities subcommittee at a July 30 hearing in Atlanta. (Weekly Report p. 1061)

## VOTING RIGHTS, INTEGRATION

President Eisenhower at his Dec. 10 news conference said it was a "sad sort of thing" that Alabama voting officials had refused to cooperate with the Federal Civil Rights Commission after receiving subpoenas to testify at the commission's Dec. 8-9 voting rights hearings in Montgomery, Ala. The President also said the life of the Civil Rights Commission, scheduled to end Nov. 9, 1959, should be extended. (For text see p. 1525)

In other major civil rights and integration developments, three "moderates" and three segregationists were elected to the Little Rock, Ark., school board; a Federal court struck down a Louisiana law barring racially-mixed sports contests; the Atlanta, Ga., temple-bombing trial ended in a mistrial; and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming issued statistics on school time lost because of integration disputes. (Weekly Report p. 1477) The details:

**VOTING RIGHTS** -- The Civil Rights Commission Dec. 8-9 held hearings -- its first ever -- in Montgomery on charges Alabama officials had illegally prevented Negroes from voting. On Oct. 21, in advance of the hearings, State Attorney General and Gov.-elect John Patterson advised local officials not to cooperate with the commission by producing voting records. The commission then issued subpoenas to county registrars ordering them to appear at the hearings with their records. However, before the hearings began, local judges impounded the records in many counties. At the hearings, five of the subpoenaed officials refused to be sworn as witnesses and a sixth, Alabama Circuit Judge George Wallace, refused to appear at all. Wallace Oct. 29 had impounded records for Barbour and Bullock Counties and Dec. 5 had threatened to jail commission agents who attempted to obtain them. Only one official, Macon Probate Judge William Varner, surrendered records to the commission. However, they showed only the names of voters already registered and did not include requested information on persons turned down as ineligible to vote. Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Dec. 11, at the Justice Department's request ordered Wallace and the other five officials to produce their voting registration records Dec. 19 at a new commission meeting.

Patterson Dec. 8, replying to a plea for cooperation by commission member John S. Battle, a former Governor (D) of Virginia, said there could be "no surrender." He said Alabama judges, as judicial officers, could not comply with the orders of the commission, which was an administrative body. Battle had said that while he, too, favored segregation, Southern refusal to cooperate with the commission on voting rights could lead to strong civil rights legislation by Congress in 1959.

At the hearings, 44 witnesses, many Negroes who claimed their voting rights had been infringed, testified. Typical of the testimony was the statement of William P. Mitchell of Tuskegee, who said only 1,110 Negroes in a Tuskegee Negro population of 27,000 were registered voters, while the figures for whites were 3,000 of about 4,500.

Alabama judge Harold Hammond said none of the 13,000 Negroes in his county was a registered voter; another Alabama judge, Bernard A. Reynolds, said only 128 of the 8,000 registered voters in Dallas County were Negroes.

Fidelia Adams of Tuskegee, a college graduate student, said voting officials had tested her eligibility in August by requiring her to copy portions of the Constitu-

tion. She said she was told she would be informed whether she could vote but had heard nothing since then.

**LITTLE ROCK** -- Voters in the Little Rock school district Dec. 6 elected three "moderates" to the six member school board despite Gov. Orval Faubus' (D Ark.) Dec. 5 assertion that the moderates were willing to comply with Federal court integration orders. The three moderates elected were Ted L. Lamb, Everett Tucker Jr. and Russell Matson Jr. Also elected were three candidates who said schools should be kept closed rather than integrated: Ed I. McKinley Jr., Ben Rowland Sr. and R.W. Laster. The Matson, Rowland and Laster elections were reportedly being contested. Also in Little Rock, Federal Judge John E. Miller set Jan. 6 for a hearing on how a Federal appeals court desegregation order was to be implemented.

**SPORTS CONTESTS** -- A three-judge Federal Court of Appeals Nov. 28 ruled 2-1 that portions of a Louisiana state law barring athletes of different races from participating together in athletic contests was unconstitutional. The ruling on the 1956 law did not change a provision requiring segregated seating at sports events.

**BOMBING TRIAL** -- State Judge Durwood T. Pye Dec. 10 ordered a mistrial in the Atlanta, Ga., trial of George Bright, 35-year-old engineer, on charges of dynamiting an Atlanta Jewish temple Oct. 12. Pye also ordered a new trial. The mistrial order came after jurors were unable to reach a verdict. They were reportedly split 9-3 in favor of conviction. In another development involving a bombing, HEW Secretary Flemming announced Dec. 5 that the Federal Government would furnish \$45,510 to help rebuild the Clinton, Tenn., high school, bombed Oct. 5. The money was to come from "impacted area" funds.

**SCHOOL DAYS LOST** -- Flemming Dec. 1 issued a report saying over one million pupil-days had been lost by closings of public schools to avoid desegregation. The breakdown for major communities: In Norfolk, Va., 9,950 students lost 69 days each. Of these, about 7,000 had started attending private classes or public schools in other communities; 2,525 were getting no education. In Little Rock, about 3,700 students had lost 60 days each. Of these nearly 3,000 had started going to private schools, public schools elsewhere or taking correspondence courses; 604 were getting no education. In Charlottesville, Va., 1,735 students had missed 63 days each. Of these, 90 to 140 were getting no education; the rest had started private classes or moved elsewhere. In Warren County, Va., 1,044 students had missed 54 days each. Of these, about 160 were getting no education; the rest had started private classes or moved elsewhere.

## HUMPHREY REPORT

At a Dec. 8 news conference, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) told reporters that the "secrets" given him by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev during an eight-hour interview in Moscow Dec. 2 concerned recent Russian developments in nuclear research. He added that his use of the word, "secrets," in an earlier London news conference was "maybe a little unfortunate" and that he could not imagine that the U.S. Government did not already have the information. He said that Khrushchev gave him "certain suggestions" on the German problem, but that they did not constitute a new Soviet proposal. Of the cold war, Humphrey said it would probably last at least seven more years. On Dec. 9, Humphrey met for 80 minutes with President Eisenhower. At his news conference Dec. 10, the President declined direct comment on whether Humphrey had said the Russians had an 8,700-mile missile. (See p. 1525)

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

**HELD HEARINGS** -- On alleged extortion and rigged bids involving contractors and the Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 1493)

**TESTIMONY** -- Dec. 2 -- Carl L. Burrows, mid-western manager for the Coleman Co., Inc., of Wichita, Kan., manufacturers of camping and ventilating equipment, said his firm made payoffs totaling \$27,000 to Vice President Arthur H. Cronin of the Sheet Metal Workers union so the union would handle Coleman products. Payments began in 1952, Burrows said, but the last payment, \$5,000 in 1954, was returned by Cronin. Burrows said he later learned an Internal Revenue agent had witnessed the payment.

Three Chicago area heating contractors and manufacturers said they had given Cronin or his business agents from \$250 to \$400, either as the price of labor peace or to support a "needy unionists" fund.

Cronin, who heads his union's Chicago local 73, said the only payment he received from the Coleman firm was \$5,000 in 1954, which he thought of "more as a Christmas present." He returned it, he said, when it "came to mind" that the money might be considered a bribe.

Martin J. Howard, a union business agent, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about alleged collections from contractors for "old sheet metal workers."

**Dec. 3** -- Two Illinois heating company executives said they had made cash payments to the Sheet Metal union "for the privilege of going into business."

Receipt of payments was denied by Cronin, and three union business agents -- Joseph J. Kaberlein, Shannon J. Troutman and Ray Caldwell.

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**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On alleged nationwide gangster infiltration into the coin machine industry.

**TESTIMONY** -- Dec. 4 -- Committee Investigator Arthur G. Kaplan said Frank Cammarata, alleged Detroit and Ohio racketeer, had been hired in 1950 by Music Systems, Inc., of Detroit to break up a blockade engineered by the company's rivals and Teamster unionists. The blockade was ended, Kaplan said, following employment of Cammarata and some of his "pals." Cammarata cited the Fifth Amendment. Chairman John L. McClellan said he would like a Treasury Department explanation of Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy's charge that Cammarata had escaped filing income tax returns for eight years.

**Dec. 9** -- Two Youngstown, Ohio, Teamsters -- Joseph Sammartino and Joseph L. Carelly -- said they were ruled ineligible to run for office Dec. 2 by Cleveland Federal Judge James C. Connell only because of a technical provision regarding dues payments. The two, along with another rank and file member of Local 377, had sought to oust Teamster-backed incumbents in a Dec. 10 election, but Connell held that their dues, paid under a check-off system, were not current. Carelly said no rank and filers were allowed to testify at the hearing. Connell also ruled that the Teamsters' court-appointed board of

monitors, which had declared the rank and file candidates eligible, could serve only in an advisory capacity to Teamster President James R. Hoffa and his executive board. (See below)

McClellan said he wondered if the Judge was "the same Connell we had testimony about regarding a champagne bucket," listed in earlier hearings as a gift from Ohio teamsters. He said he was recessing hearings until 1959, but would arrange a special hearing if Connell "wants to answer this derogatory testimony."

(In Cleveland, Connell said he had received no Teamster gift, and "neither was it ever offered to me or even suggested that I might accept" it.)

Joseph Blumetti, local 377 business agent and an incumbent in the Youngstown election, invoked the Fifth Amendment when called to testify.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- Dec. 3 -- Teamster monitor board chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue said Connell's ruling was "clearly wrong" and would be appealed.

**Dec. 11** -- Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts of Washington, D.C., who established the board of monitors in January, ruled that Teamsters were "obliged to comply" with monitor recommendations, and said "the court does not subscribe to the view" that their duties "are merely advisory." Letts, ruling on the board's appeals to halt a scheduled March 1959 Teamster convention aimed at removing the monitors, and to broaden the board's authority, ordered the convention cancelled and said monitor approval must be secured before any new meeting was held. He also denied a union motion to remove monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt, who represents rank and file members, and he noted that his consent order creating the board had permitted Hoffa to take office only provisionally. "Such permission," Letts said, was "subject to revocation." (Weekly Report p. 1228)

## INVESTMENTS ABROAD

**COMMITTEE** -- House Ways and Means, Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee.

**CONCLUDING HEARINGS** -- On proposals for tax incentives to increase U.S. investment abroad. (Weekly Report p. 1510)

During the hearings members expressed tentative approval of a tax deferral plan advanced by the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. The plan would permit U.S. firms to create special subsidiary foreign business corporations to conduct all their operations abroad. U.S. taxes on the earnings of the special corporations would be deferred until the subsidiaries returned their assets to the U.S., possibly in the form of dividends for the parent companies. Witnesses said to insure success of the plan, legislation would be needed to permit U.S. companies that already had extensive properties overseas to transfer their assets to the new special corporations without paying customary capital gains and income taxes.

**TESTIMONY** -- Dec. 5 -- Samuel C. Waugh, president of the Export-Import Bank, urged that more attention be given to educating foreign nations on the need for favorable conditions for attracting private capital.





**When Democrats Differ** Democrats in Congress disagreed in 1958 on more than civil rights, a Congressional Quarterly study of party voting shows. The survey indicates the majority of Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of Northern Democrats on 84 of the 293 roll call votes taken in 1958. Civil rights was the issue on only four of the votes; others involved taxes, Federal aid programs, farm policy and labor. The survey shows also that the informal alliance between Southern Democrats and Republicans on many issues is still in effect. (Page 1515)

## Civil Rights

The Democratic National Committee and Advisory Council, meeting in Washington, staked out a strong civil rights stand for the party and laid down a broad legislative program for the new Congress. Rebuffs to the South came in the retention of Louisiana's Camille F. Gravel Jr., an anti-segregationist, as a national committeeman despite his state committee's vote to remove him, and in a resolution praising Chairman Paul M. Butler's "forthright utterances on civil rights." The Advisory Council stressed a middle ground between partisanship and bipartisanship in foreign policy, made specific proposals in many fields. (Page 1523)

## "Sad Sort of Thing"

"A sad sort of thing" -- those were the words used by President Eisenhower to describe the refusal of election officials in Alabama to comply with subpoenas issued by the Federal Civil Rights Commission. The commission, holding its first voting rights hearings in Montgomery, Ala., found voter lists impounded. In other civil rights developments, three "moderates" and three segregationists were elected to the Little Rock school board; and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Flemming released figures on school time lost in integration disputes. (Page 1525, 1530)

## Natural Gas Ruling

The Supreme Court last week handed down a ruling in a natural gas rate case -- the Memphis case -- that pipeline companies hailed as an important boost to the orderly development of their industry. The Court ruled pipeline companies that had "service" type contracts with their customers were free to use short-cut rate-raising procedures without getting customer approval. In a second major case, the Court upheld the contempt of court conviction of a newspaperwoman who refused to reveal her sources of information. (Page 1529)

## New Men in Dixie

With civil rights sure to be an issue in the 86th Congress, the nature of the Southern delegations in the Senate and House has increased in importance. Continuing its series of background features on the next Congress, CQ this week carries thumbnail sketches of all the new House Members from the 13 Southern states. Similar sketches on new Members from the East were carried last week; in subsequent Weekly Reports, Representatives from other sections will be included. (Page 1521)

## Minimum Wage Campaign

Labor intensified its campaign for a liberalized minimum wage law at a celebration marking the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act. AFL-CIO President George Meany said "we are being conservative" in urging Congress to raise the minimum from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour. Sen. Paul H. Douglas warned, however, that extending the coverage of the act to more persons rather than boosting the wage floor was the "primary and most important objective" at this time. Objections to any liberalization of the law came from the American Retail Federation, representing 800,000 retailers. (Page 1528)

## Labor Belabored

The Senate Select Labor-Management Committee wound up its 1958 hearings with more testimony on alleged extortion and gangster infiltration in labor unions and industry. The Teamsters union made headlines again, as rank and file members disputed a Federal judge's ruling barring them from running for local office, and as another Federal judge told the union that it was "obliged to comply" with the recommendations of its court-appointed board of monitors. The judge ordered a special Teamster convention scheduled for 1959 cancelled. (Page 1531)